



LABOR CLARIION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 24, 1920.

WHAT IS BEHIND THE RECALL
SOCIOLOGICAL FORECAST FOR 1921
RESPONSIBILITY—LEGAL AND MORAL
CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVE
THE ARMENIAN SITUATION

SIERRA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

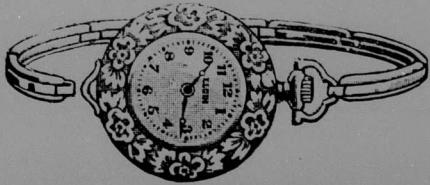
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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 203, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 339—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.

Beer Drivers—177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bolermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.

Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.

Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chaufeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.

Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.

Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.

Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.



Market at Fifth San Francisco

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays, Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 42 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.

Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, 11 a. m., Albion Ave.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Shipfitters No. 9.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.

United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—11 a. m., Albion Avenue.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.

Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1920

No. 47

What is Behind the Recall

The present recall movement of the police judges is not a mere anti-crime wave or popular exhibition of impatience with the delays and evasions of the judicial machinery in securing adequate punishment for criminals. It is a far more sophisticated and muddy affair. In fact it is a bold attempt of an anti-labor ring, headed by the California Metal Trades Association, to ride into political power and reduce organized labor to a state of helplessness and promote that form of economic autocracy and tyranny known as the American Plan or the open shop.

The plans of the conspirators are like an open book to those who have the desire and ability to investigate and weigh the evidence.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council Frank Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, laid before the delegates some of the evidence conclusively showing what is behind the recall movement of the police judges instituted by the Civic League and now sweeping the city under the pretense that it is to purify the city from vice and crime.

The Metal Trades Association is composed of representatives of the big manufacturing interests in California that profiteered during the war and after completing the bulk of the government contracts engineered the movement to destroy trade unionism and establish the open shop in the metal industry. This association is affiliated in numerous ways with the big commercial and banking interests of San Francisco. It is affiliated in various ways with the Chamber of Commerce, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, and the anti-labor organizations of employers who are constantly scheming to destroy the labor movement and make it odious to the citizenship in general, thus destroying its reputation and influence and placing it in the class of criminals and moral outcasts.

During the metal trades strike and lockout last spring the propaganda machinery of the Metal Trades Association was working overtime laying the foundation for what is taking place today. By cajolery and suave insinuations the leaders of the association sought to obtain control of the police courts and the police department for sinister purposes during the strike.

Among the many documents laying bare their plans, the following, read by Mr. Miller to the Labor Council, is a piece of evidence that must be classed as evidence of civic crime and corruption among the manufacturers of San Francisco, in comparison with which any shortcomings or laxity in the administration of justice in the police courts is as little pools of water compared with a swollen inundating river.

Weekly letter No. 8, issued by the Metal Trades Association to its members February 19, 1920, lays bare the sordid soul of the association. This letter says: "We are not satisfied with the results we are getting in the local police courts with open violations of the Anti-Picketing ordinance, passed by the people. The police judges have practically ignored this law. Why? Because in the previous elections you ignored your responsibilities and obligations in the selection of men for that office. This is a tip for the future."

It is to be noticed that the Metal Trades Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Civic

League, for years have had their paid attorneys to watch, and when permitted, prosecute in the police courts accused strikers and members of organized labor. Notwithstanding their zeal, these attorneys have been forced by the ethics of the profession to acknowledge that in every case where a dismissal or disagreement of a jury took place the result was due to the lack of legal and sufficient evidence to convict. That is all the "corruption" that can be brought against the police courts.

To quote further from the circular:

"Remember that we are building up a record against the police judges and the municipal authorities of San Francisco that will be of great value to us in the coming election."

Note, the election took place last November, but the Civic League failed to secure the placing of the charter amendment providing for the appointment of police judges on the ballot. Hence the so-called record of the Metal Trades Association could not be used then, but it is now paraded in the public press as a reason for the recall of the police judges, when in fact these alleged violations of the anti-picketing ordinance could not be proven in court, and by legal rules of procedure, should be not only thrown out, but in the first place never have been brought into court.

Continuing the circular says: "Do not think that your work is completed when you have reported the case. Evidence is necessary and you in person must go on the stand sometimes to testify, when you are a witness to the facts." Some of these employers went on the stand, and by their own testimony freed many an accused person, by reason of the nature of the alleged evidence.

During the progress of the strike, the association or its members hired thugs to beat up indiscriminately union and non-union men. These thugs terrorized certain sections of the city, so that police protection was demanded by the residents. Many of these thugs were arrested and found to have concealed weapons on their persons. Not a single striker was found armed. When too many thugs bearing arms were apprehended, the Metal Trades Association sought to obtain official permits for them to carry arms. The circular says on this subject:

"Some of our members have inquired as to the procedure necessary to secure permits or licenses for their workmen to carry arms." The circular goes on to quote the law relating to the issuance of permits, Statutes of 1917, p. 22, and gives a form of application for a permit to carry arms, to be used by employers in making applications to the Chief of Police for permission for the person recommended by the employer to carry pistol or revolver.

This explains the attack made upon Police Commissioner Roche and the demand for his removal from office. He had refused to bow meekly to the demands of the Metal Trades Association that their thugs be given permission to carry arms. The people ought to have these facts in order to be able to understand the situation presented by the holier-than-thou reformers.

That impartial observers, not prejudiced by the local propaganda of the Metal Trades Asso-

ciation and allies, can clearly distinguish the meaning of the recall campaign of the police judges, is patent from the following statement that appeared in the "Knave" column of the Oakland Tribune of December 12th:

"The California Metal Trades Association is contributing to the discussion that has been started by the recent gangster crimes."

The same interests worked through the Civic League of Improvement Clubs to demand a recall of the Mayor and the Police Commissioners. For the present, to test out their strength, they are contented with making two police judges victims for the sins of the community; and the Metal Trades Association is reaping the benefit of its plans of last February.

The people are asked to recall these men and blacken their characters on the unsupported testimony of a confessed and convicted criminal, on testimony that the Attorney-General of the State has declared not to be sufficient to warrant a trial. Surely the people of San Francisco are not gullible enough to be misled by such a crude scheme!

A daily newspaper has suggested that the San Francisco Bar Association "draft" two attorneys as successors to the two police judges to be recalled. The people who are called upon to recall the incumbents are not trusted to select proper successors. The task is to be confided to the Bar Association.

Will the people of San Francisco be beguiled into sanction of this conspiracy of big business to get control of the political and judicial machinery of the city to work out their sinister plans to destroy organized labor and put shameless profiteering and industrial autocracy in the saddle?

If we know something of the temper of the people of San Francisco, we believe that the political ambitions of the Metal Trades Association, Civic League and allied interests will be defeated as they deserve to be, if public conscience is aroused in this campaign as it ought to be.

Open appeals to the mob spirit in the daily press should be rebuked, law and order vindicated, and the citizenship of San Francisco aroused to clean house, and do it properly, to preserve the standards of American democracy, freedom and justice.

COOKS ELECT.

Following are the results of election Tuesday, December 14th, of the Cooks' Union, Local No. 44: President, John Troxel; vice-president, Frank Saunders; recording secretary, Julius Selma; secretary-treasurer, John Hawkins; business agents, H. D. McDowell, A. H. Dodge; trustees, Julius Selma, A. M. Kelly, Bernhard Schiff; inside guard, Nick Devovich; outside guard, John Schwancke; executive board, Joseph Smith, Emil G. Buehrer, Otto Rosenski, John B. Held, John Schliinsky; delegates to Local Joint Board, John Hawkins, A. J. Van Bebber, Emil G. Buehrer; delegates to Labor Council, Emil G. Buehrer, John Hawkins, A. J. Van Bebber, H. D. McDowell, A. H. Dodge, John Troxel, Oliver A. Wallace, Gomer Roberts, John B. Held, Chris C. Haugaard; delegates to Label Section, Emil G. Buehrer, A. J. Van Bebber.

SOCIOLOGICAL FORECAST FOR 1921.

By John E. Bennett.

Sociology being a natural science, it is possible for one understanding it to foretell events, or rather future states of society, in a somewhat similar way that a meteorologist forecasts states of the weather. Thus in my book "The Great Cycle: The Solution of the Problem of War," printed in the summer of 1918, there is found on page 147 the following: "The after-war reconstruction activities . . . will prevail possibly two years." The war closed in November, 1918, and in November, 1920, the two years of reconstruction activities having passed, society is again back to the pre-war basis.

That basis was one of great unemployment in

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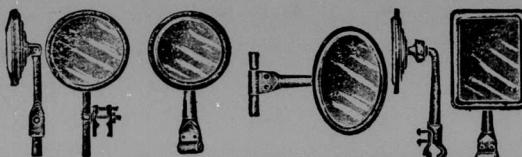
the presence of a high-priced market, the mount of prices drawing forward activities, never sufficient to employ all of the people, a large and increasing army of whom having settled into fixed idleness, were walking or camping upon all highways as hoboes, or they were in the jails or penitentiaries as criminals. Every fall there would be a panic drop in prices, the mills would shorten or shut down, and a vast and annually enlarging mass of unemployed people would be quartered on the general public for the winter. It is easy to recall the thousands who in the winters of 1912-13-14 were camped on the outskirts of San Francisco, the Mayor appointing a dollar a day to feed them, the Associated Charities appealing for funds to furnish relief, even going to the length of proposing to a vote of the people and amendment to the city charter providing an annual sum to be paid the Associated Charities upon the hypothesis that unemployed multitudes, far greater than private charity could subsist, had come to be a standing institution in society, and must be met by a standing source of revenue to feed them.

All this was dissipated by the war. War, as we have noted in the Freedom Party Platform, is a great employer thrust suddenly into the labor market, calling for millions of men to join the ranks, and other millions to provide those with munitions and provisions. Under this influence the unemployed multitudes melted away, and the tramp disappeared from the thoroughfares.

The cause of all this unemployment, as we now know, was the exhaustion of free land of the Western Hemisphere in the presence of vastly increasing population, and of a sociological system, called the Protective System, which made every stroke of new industry suppress industry, by putting value on land which was held out of use through failure of the Government to force it into use, thus preventing employment of the people. The shutting away of migration from Europe by the restrictive laws of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, penned up the increasing populations of Europe within the boundaries of their respective nations, and the Protective System causing the people to become increasingly unable to buy the output of their industries, forced demand upon them for foreign trade, and induced a cut-throat struggle for trade among them. This caused the war in Europe.

The phenomena of the fall panics, which had occurred annually since the start of the rise of prices in 1896—the beginning of the Crisis Stage—was due to the banks calling loans on crops at the start of harvest, compelling the farmers to clean out the warehouses of the last year's crops which they had been holding for higher prices on a rising market. Prices would then drop for a moment, as it were, until the stocks were cleaned up, whereupon the price curve would begin to mount again. This was known as "deflation," and was supposed to bear some relation to the volume of money issued and outstanding in the nation. This is today the accepted be-

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lief. It has, however, nothing to do with the matter. There is no such thing as "currency inflation."

The activities of Reconstruction having expired, we are now having a return of the pre-war sociological phenomena, the thread of the several operations being taken up with increased severity to what was the case in 1914. Thus crop production was, under the influence of mounting prices produced by the war, going forward under a heavy head. But the buying to feed armies ceased, and the European nations, whom it was assumed would at the close of the war rush thither orders for provision and material for reconstruction, failed to do so, having during the war sent away their gold, and pledged their credits to the hilt, and were unable to get their people into production to the extent of feeding themselves and providing a surplus with which they may buy abroad. This condition was reflected in the failure of the power of their money to buy beyond their borders, a phenomenon measured by the fall of exchange. The effect of all this was to cause in our markets a sudden drop, commencing as soon as the Federal Reserve Bank, by raising the re-discount rate, hung out the signal for its member banks to call loans.

Thereupon there occurred a rush of products to the markets, and an instantaneous fall in wholesale prices, the ones principally affected being agricultural crops, the mills saving themselves by immediately lessening output, and many of them ultimately shutting down.

In April, 1920, at the start of the articles of the Freedom Party Platform as printed in this paper, and at the time when prices were moving upward and frantic appeals were being made by the Privilege press to the general people on one hand to practice thrift, to buy cheap clothes and cheap food, and not the better order of goods, the purchase of which would tend to reduce stocks and increase prices, and on the other hand appealing to them to produce more product, whereby prices would be lowered, and a "dangerous inflation of the currency which otherwise must bring calamity" averted,—at that time I wrote: "Readjustment activity is now over, and the unemployment characteristic of the Protective System is now about to again appear. The out-of-work phenomenon will rapidly enlarge, expanding albeit with a wave-like progression. While there will be a brief slump in agricultural prices, general prices will maintain their high levels and keep going higher."

What was thus stated has come to pass. The 200 per cent drop has not been with the wool manufacturer, it has been with the wool grower. The grower must shear his sheep, for the wool grows hourly, but the manufacturer will not keep on producing when he cannot sell at his price; he will shut down; and he will not lower his prices until he first reduces wages.

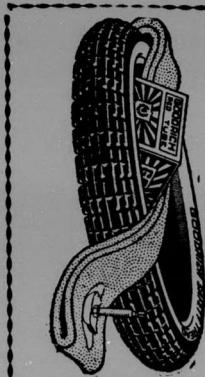
By lowering the prices of agricultural crops, however, not only the wheat and the corn, but the hogs, the beef, the cotton and the sugar, the exchange power of the great agricultural class is lessened, and this lessens the market for the manufactured product. The manufacturer finds that he cannot sell as much as he theretofore did at the price he held; he has the alternative of lowering the price to bring the goods closer to those whose purchasing power has thus diminished, or of holding his price and lessening his output. In the latter case he permanently lays off hands, in the other he lowers wages. But even his lesser wage will not allow him to re-employ all his men, for his output must be decreased, else he will carry stocks under the head of "over-production." He will therefore strike a compromise between lessened output and reduced wage, contracting his yield and laying off a number of workmen permanently. By this means, however, the wages of those retained will not be secure. The sociological force which

caused the reduction of wages continues active and will compel continuously greater reduction. Somewhere this process will strike the opposing bar of the labor union, and it is there the clinch will come between the employer and the union, the latter trying to hold wages from falling to the starvation line. The phenomenon is that of stocks of goods which cannot reach the people, who are perishing for those goods, the spectacle going on both within and beyond the nation.

Next year the farmers through their combines will reduce their acreage, while thousands will have been squeezed from the farms altogether, with much land turned in consequence from crops to pasture. Prices of agricultural crops will then rise again, and with such rise will come demand of the laborers for higher wage, and the higher price of the manufactured article in consequence. The process produces an unending stream of new unemployed in the cities, and in the country a movement from the owning to the tenant farmer. In other words it is an operation of enfamining the people the only check to which, under the protective System, is war.

The immigration exclusion act just passed by the House, aimed to shut out all immigrants whatever, and laid to last a year, will not end with the year but will be re-enacted. It will never be repealed until it is wiped out by the Call System, along with all monopoly. Foreign exchange, though at all times fluctuating, will close 1920 standing about where it now is, perhaps a little higher, but more likely lower. The efforts of European nations to rehabilitate themselves in the only way they can do so—through sending away their wares to other nations, will cause new walls of import tariffs to rise in those countries, shutting out such trade. All transportation rates will consistently rise; in the ocean carrying trade great rate-cutting will ensue, pressing out of existence the weaker lines. In brief, the general movement will be to strike down co-operation of the people, the forward push being of those forces which isolate the people from each other—nations from nations, and within nations, groups from groups.

What all this means is reduction of population. This has been going on for six years in Europe, starting with the war, but now pursuing the course of famine. Mr. Hoover's three and a half million of starving children is just that thing. Some of these may be fed through the winter, but many will die; and next year we ourselves will be less able to help them, and their number will not be less. The phenomenon is more explicit in China; these people while in a state of war have not been in actual war; what is taking place with them in the eight provinces where of fifty million people over half will probably be exterminated is due to the normal action of the forces of the Protective System. The people had been driven to live so closely to their daily or annual yields of product—their wages or their crops, ground down to the point of barest subsistence, that they had no surplus to tide them over a drouth in one area and a flood in another. Terrible, terrible as it may seem on both continents, Nature intends that these people shall die.



There are too many of them to preserve culture, under the Protective System, and their number must be reduced so that the knowledge they have may feed the survivors in such a well-nourished state that progress may go on.

What is transpiring in Europe and Asia is

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moving here, making its appearance through the phenomena of unemployment and of reduced wages, and of prices of agricultural crops too low to exchange for manufactured goods, which are the things that the farmer buys. Prices, however, will begin to rise by March, and they will continue to go up. The mills will resume to some extent, and the highways will begin to swarm with tramps. Throughout the year crime in the cities will rage, and the totals of suicides will show distinct advances. Business failures will present but small increases, for the tendency will be to consolidate businesses to escape failure. We shall hear less in the newspapers about the unemployed until next fall, when they will be in evidence worse, far worse, than ever. The year will be one of great unrest among the laborers, and new fortunes will pile high in the hands of the millionaires. When we take stock at the close of next year, we shall note that the country will be further along toward Communism by the way of Socialism than it seems today, while in Europe and Asia the Bolshevik advance will be strongly permeating all nations, even though Bolshevism in Russia be overthrown—which I do not believe will occur.

In this state of things the Privileged group will be insistent in all their utterances that everything is all right, and that "we are getting along splendidly." They will point to the amount of money in the banks, to the extent of "our export trade," to the year's crops, to the internal traffic, and they will predict banner business for 1922. But to the great propertyless multitude there will, at the close of 1921, begin to appear that all is not well; that something in society is distinctly wrong; and it is then, it may be hoped, that the people will begin to see the light of the Call System, which alone can check the disintegrating forces which are effacing population, and bring the relief which the people desire.

THE FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.
The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.
By John E. Bennett.
(Continued)

**The Growing Despair of the World in 1912-14,
After Fifty Years of European Peace.**

That the alarm which was spreading over Europe in 1912-13-14 at the multifarious evidences of decadence and incident loss of culture in the race, was not the mere fanciful conjectures of physicians and publicists, became manifest when the war broke out and the recruiting offices began to overhaul the populations to supply men to the armies. It was then discovered that in those of fitting age but two out of three were physically and mentally fit for the service. This was the proportion of the eligibles in England and on the continent; in the United States it was but little better. Disintegration of the stamina of society had proceeded to the extent of thirty-three per cent of the male population; and while no statistics are available as to the females, yet there cannot be a doubt that the decline with these was also great. Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, among the many British writers on the subject, emphasized the numerous evidences of racial decay among the people of Great Britain. He noted the many deaths by starvation from unemployment, and observed that the number who had succumbed from alcoholism had risen from 60.1 men and 24.0 women per million living in 1876-80, to 106 men and 66.6 women in 1896-00; while the deaths by suicide had gone, decade by decade, with continuously rising totals, from 66.0 per million living in 1871-5, to 102.2 in 1906-10. The premature births had increased from 11.19 per 1000 births in 1861-5, to 20.0 in 1901-9. Dr. Wallace remarked that notably sane and scientific men were coming forward with insistent advice that "if we are to have any race improvement at all the dreadful law of destruction of the weak

and helpless must, with Spartan firmness, be carried out voluntarily and deliberately." That society had again reached a condition where that institution, normally existing among and necessary to all savage and barbarous peoples—that of putting to death the aged and weak—seemed to be requisite to such minds as Professor Joseph Le Conte of America and Dr. W. M. Flanders Petrie, the Egyptologist, told how far the Protective System had reverted the race, and indicated that society on its backward course was nearing that point or place where to save civilization, population would have to be reduced. Summing up his observations upon the state of society as it appeared in 1912-13, Dr. Wallace said:

"Such are the evil products of the social environment we ourselves created in the course of a single century (accentuated since 1880 upon the passing of free land in the western hemisphere). We have seen it going from bad to worse, and have applied petty remedies here and there during the whole period; but the evils have continued to increase. . . . Taking account of the various groups of undoubted facts, many of which are so gross, so terrible, that they cannot be overstated, it is not too much to say that our whole system of society (the Protective System) is rotten from top to bottom, and the social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that the world has ever seen."

The Sociological Change Wrought by the War.

Despite the fears by the world's thinkers, civilization was safe so long as war was free to be waged. Civilization can only perish where war is suppressed by force, and population is thereby held in a rotting peace. The peoples of Europe and America had so long been told by university professors and others that war would extinguish civilization by killing off the strong and preserving the weak and incapable, that such was a "biological law," that they were quite astonished to find after the war had fairly set in, that war was doing nothing of the kind, but that it appeared to be acting in precisely the opposite way; it was creating a state of things in society in which not only was the strong not being killed off to any disastrous extent, so far as the in-

tegrity of society was concerned, but in which the weak were being strengthened up, and where the whole people were becoming stronger, more vigorous, and far more active than before the war began. For the war, striking the country where shipyards were idle, steel mills closed, textile factories shut down, and millions unemployed, with strikes everywhere, changed all this over-night. The government became of an instant a vast employer, calling for millions of men to comprise the armies at the front, and awarding immense contracts for provisions and fabri-



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cations, even installing wholly new industries in the making of many kinds of munitions.

Wherefore within a few months after the fateful August, 1914, we have coming by press dispatches out of those "great cities of a great empire," with their "ugly quagmires of human misery, seething, rotting, at least fermenting," as Lloyd George had deplored—such items as these:

"London, December, 1914—In England the percentage of unemployed is lower than usual on account of the heavy drafts which have been made on able bodied men for the army. The enormous requirements in the war of clothing, provisioning and providing with war implements the millions of English, French, Belgian and Russian troops, have carried the capacity of many British factories to their maximum. The woolen and worsted mills in Huddersfield are turning out cloth at an unprecedented rate. Over 3000 miles of khaki were produced in the last quarter of 1914, and orders for 3000 miles more are on hand. The Birmingham district is at white heat activity in the manufacture of implements that war requires. The shipping yards have seldom been so busy as they are now."

And again:

"London, July 15, 1915—Unemployment having virtually disappeared throughout the United Kingdom, Edwin Samuel Montagu, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, asked and was granted leave in the House of Commons today to withdraw the vote of £250,000 for work to be carried out for relief of the unemployed. This vote is an annual one made in anticipation of a large number of men being thrown out of employment during any period of the year."

And again:

"London, October 21, 1915—The Central Unemployed body for London has practically gone out of business because there is no work for it to do. Organized primarily to find work for the unemployed in London, it now finds there are no unemployed to find work for. The war, so far from increasing unemployment and poverty, as was generally anticipated when the conflict began, has had the contrary effect."

On December 10, 1916, Mary O'Connor Newell, writing to a San Francisco daily, said:

"Never shall I forget coming suddenly one day last summer upon an official building in a side street of Whitehall, London, with a printed sign on it: 'Bureau of Non-employment.' Through these words two horizontal lines were drawn, and above directions for getting into touch with the war ministry were roughly drawn. That was what had become of the biggest problem of antebellum days. Solution for the non-employment question had been found, and right to hand, alas!

"How much water has rolled under the bridge since that sign first went up! A great party had gone into power solely on the strength of what it was going to do on the stirring question of non-employment, old age pensions and the like. A ministry was put in place to do its will. Methods toward the ends it was seeking had been borrowed openly and with thanks from the Germans. There is no unemployment in England now. All are employed; even those miserable hordes of Eastenders that I remember hearing about first in a book of Jack London's 'People of the Abyss'

—a tale of generations of men born, living and dying on the starvation line."

And so forth. Unemployment in Europe and throughout the world was at an end. It had been dispelled by the war, the tramp had gone, and civilization had been saved.

As the war drew on and the demand of the armies for men became more and more insistent, so scarce did men become that many industries were pressed out of existence for lack of hands. We heard such phrases as "non-essential industries" and a long catalog was compiled by the government denouncing occupations from shoe blacks to play actors, services which society could forego, thus releasing the operatives for war work. In industries such as the shipyards in San Francisco, where prior to the war the fences bore painted signs: "No Men Wanted," there were wild gesticulations on the part of the owners, expostulating to the government at Washington that this and that concern were "stealing our men," and demanding that an end be put to other yards offering higher wages to induce the men away. The whole nation was being converted into an armed camp; all the forces of society were being directed to reducing population.

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MANY LETTERS HANDLED.

In a publicity campaign in favor of early mailing, officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks say:

"Do you know that the postal service handles 1,500,000 letters every hour? Each letter in its course through the mails, is handled eight times, on an average. This means the service handles 12,000,000 letters every hour of the day and night, and 75 per cent of all letters are handled during the rush hours from 5 to 8 p. m."

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1920.

We wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all the hosts of toil.

In his annual report Secretary of the Treasury Houston recommends an increase from 4 per cent to 6 per cent in the tax on incomes of \$5000 or less. Under the present law an unmarried man must pay a 4 per cent tax on income above \$1000 annually, and a married man 4 per cent on incomes above \$2000, with \$200 exemption for each child. It is now proposed to raise this tax to 6 per cent. Additional taxes are recommended for amusements, tobacco and candy.

The United States Senate has passed, without debate, the Poindexter bill making a strike which interferes with interstate commerce a crime. The bill makes it illegal to foment strikes or prevent workers in interstate commerce continuing in their employment. It provides a maximum fine of \$15,000 and ten years' imprisonment for violations. It is also provided in the bill that it shall be a crime for directors or managers of railroads to enter into any combination with intent to hinder or prevent operations of trains to bring pressure for settlement of a labor dispute. This provides \$500 fine or six months' imprisonment. The bill surely will not get through the House without debate, though the recent election gave increased courage to the enemies of the organized workers and it may be possible that it can be passed by that body. We shall watch and wait.

It is really very amusing to read the interpretations placed upon President Wilson's "self-determination" declaration. There are as many different interpretations placed upon it as there are peoples in the world each separate people taking it to mean something of advantage to them. Even the shoemakers of Bulgaria and the barbarous Turk insisting that had the policy been carried out it would have greatly benefited them and claiming that it was that policy that caused them to lay down their arms two years ago. In the case of the Bulgar and the Turk it is better to have some excuse to offer for their defeat than none at all, even of that require the slandering of the President of the United States. However, history will give President Wilson his proper place in world affairs even though those with axes to grind malign him now.

Responsibility--Legal and Moral

We may assume as an axiomatic truth in industrial relations that employers and employees are equally necessary parties. If this be accepted, then it follows as a corollary that the object of the law governing industrial relations should be to put the two parties upon an equal footing in order that they may the better work out their problems upon a basis of justice.

It is too obvious to need demonstration that, both in theory and practice, modern jurisprudence does not fulfill its purpose in these respects. A survey of existing law will show that neither in statutes nor judicial decisions has there been any great progress in the direction of fitting the law to modern industrial conditions. So far behind are we in this regard that the old relationship of the individual employee to the individual employer is still the basis of reasoning, no account being taken of the modern scheme of organization on the part of both elements. This is particularly true with respect to the law applicable to contracts, so that collective agreements between organized employers and organized employees generally obtain no legal recognition, except under unusual circumstances, or when the courts are persuaded to use their equity powers to protect what they deem to be rights of property in contradistinction to personal rights involved in the enforcement of agreements. Agreements lack, even where they may be upheld on principles of agency, the legal requisite of mutuality, that is both sides being bound by law to carry out the bargain.

Under our traditional concept of personal liberty a union has no right to contract away the labor of its members and consequently the individual member cannot be compelled by law to deliver the labor contracted for by his organization.

It has been suggested as a means of establishing greater legal responsibility on the part of labor organizations that they should be incorporated. This suggestion is not always based upon good motives. But regardless of whether a labor union be incorporated or not, it would still be unable to enforce its collective agreement against employers unless the latter also be required to be incorporated and unless constitutional concepts as to the right of making and enforcing labor contracts were fundamentally changed.

Assuming, however, as a concession to this demand for the incorporation of unions, that legislation to that effect be enacted, we may contemplate with some degree of certainty that many things neither expected nor desired by the proponents of the proposition would follow. With increased legal power and standing the unions would seek to acquire new additional rights such as the abridgement of the present absolute right of the employer to discharge an employee at will and without cause, insist upon a modification of the legal right of an employer, after paying wages, to appropriate to himself all the profits of the industry, also imposing upon industry the burden of maintaining unimpaired the labor as well as the capital employed, and other things of a similar character which at present cause the employer no concern.

Another suggestion or demand being made is that for controlling industrial relations by means of special courts, like that of the State of Kansas.

This idea is also based upon bad or immature consideration. In the present antiquated condition of the law governing industrial relations it is readily conceived that no court or judicial tribunal, clothed with discretionary powers, can do justice to the situation and be able to evolve judicial principles and standards still in dispute between the main parties to industry. It follows that until some form of industrial code is adopted that shall receive ready acquiescence and support from all parties concerned in industry it will be best for them and society at large that the present procedure and sanction for collective bargaining between employers and employees be upheld rather than weakened through the introduction of new legal expedients of doubtful value and which are certain to bring in their wake new complications and difficulties.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The country is being flooded with idle men willing and anxious to work but unable to find employment. Where are those who have been shouting to the workers about speeding up because the world needed more production to supply its needs. Or did the workers speed up to such an extent that in a few brief months they so flooded the world's markets that it is now necessary to shut down factories in order to give the world a chance to catch up in consumption? Bret Harte said that "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinee is peculiar." Wonder if that could not be very aptly applied to those employers who worked overtime shouting for greater efforts on the part of the workers in the interest of increased production? Is it any wonder that with the facts staring them in the face the workers grow suspicious of the employer who insists upon greater and greater production all the time?

The testimony of Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, before the New York investigating committee shows clearly that the Steel Trust is the prime mover in the fight to destroy the unions of the country. He said that while the companies had been refusing to furnish steel to union concerns only in New York and Philadelphia it is the intention to refuse steel anywhere to employers who run union establishments. Mr. Schwab would have us believe that big business is always very considerate of the public, but Mr. Grace's testimony under oath shows clearly that the big interests generally act upon purely selfish motives and care very little whether the actions are just or otherwise so long as results are produced for themselves.

It is unfortunate that so many young men in the labor movement seem incapable of learning anything from those who have had years of experience in building up the movement. They have come into the movement and found conditions ready made for them as a result of the pains and trials and labors of those who have gone before them. They are a good deal in the position of the young fellow who comes into possession of a fortune his father struggled and sweated to gather together, and they use their inheritance very much in the same fashion. They do not know of the trials and tribulations of the accumulator and they quickly proceed to dissipate their advantages through the wildest pieces of foolishness. Of course we know it is not possible to put old heads on young shoulders, but this would be a much better world in which to live if the youngsters would not be so quick to put the advice of their elders down as old-fogey-ism and unworthy of acceptance by progressive modern young men. There is not a lunatic in the labor movement who does not believe he is endowed with more wisdom and progressiveness than those who have gained their wisdom by experience, and it would not be such a sad affair if only the fools themselves suffered as a consequence of their foolishness. Unfortunately, however, the movement is so constituted that the sensible are compelled to suffer with the foolish as a consequence of unwise action. We are approaching a period just now when it behooves every member to exercise the best of judgment and it is to be hoped that those who have been trained in the hard school of experience will attend their union meetings regularly and endeavor to hold the recklessness of the inexperienced within safe bounds.

WIT AT RANDOM

"You waste too much paper," said the editor.
"But how can I economize?"
"By writing on both sides."

"But you won't accept stories written on both sides of the sheet."
"I know, but you'd save paper just the same."—Boston Transcript.

"Of course there is no such thing as a woman's supremacy."

"Think not? From the time a boy sits under a street-light playing with toads until he is blind and old and toothless he has to explain to some woman why he didn't come home earlier."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A business man advertised for an office boy. The next morning there were some fifty boys in line. He was about to begin examining the applicants when his stenographer handed him a card on which was scribbled:

"Don't do anything until you see me. I'm the last kid in line, but I'm telling you I'm there with the goods."—Everybody's.

The colonel, who was known not to have spent all his early career in the neighborhood of a Y. M. C. A., had called his command together and given them a Biblical address. The rest of the officers' mess were kidding him about it.

"You're a fine old reprobate to be quoting Scripture," declared the jigadier brindle. "Why I'll bet you a tenner you can't even quote the Lord's Prayer."

"Done," said the colonel promptly, and began, "Now I lay me down to sleep—"

"Here's the ten, colonel," gasped One Star, and then, turning to the others, added, "by gosh, boys, I didn't think he knew it."—American Legion Weekly.

"Heard the news?" yelled Hi Scroggins, bustling into Lem Saunders' general store, where the sages had gathered for their evening's swapping of tales. "Hank Dewlap's place caught fire at seven o'clock tonight and dad-burned right to the ground."

"That's durn funny," said Sap Simpson, who isn't regarded as being as bright as he might have been, "I was by that place about six, and it looked just the same as ever."—American Legion Weekly.

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start down-town so happy. He's whistling like a bird."

"I'm to blame, mum; I got the packages mixed this morning, and instead of giving him oatmeal I cooked the birdseed."—Disston Crucible.

When John McCormack was singing in grand opera, as Sig. Foli, some years ago, he had on one occasion to sing from a stage balcony which was hardly strong enough to support so heavy a man. The stage manager told off two assistants to hold it up from beneath, but before Sig. Foli was more than half through, one of the men below said, "Be jabbers, Moike, the Oitalian is mighty heavy."

"Let's drop him, Pat; he's only an Oitalian, after all."

Voice of Sig. Foli above: "Will ye, ye divils, will ye?"

"Tare an' 'ounds, Pat, but he's an Oirishman; hould him up for the loife of yes!"—Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS**PROPERTY CONCEPT, NOT LOGIC.**

Only an intellect biased to property values would support "can't strike" legislation.

An intellect that is alert to logic, to moral values and to freedom of the individual rejects slavery, though its defense be sugar-coated.

The property bias of "can't-strike" advocates is apparent.

They agree that a business may cease to function because of loss of profit, but they deny wage earners the right to cease work collectively in order to redress grievances.

Manufacturers may close their plants and cause hardship to society; coal owners may withhold their commodity for higher prices, but if employees of these manufacturers or coal owners suspend work they must be penalized.

Banks may withhold credit and cause factories to close, but when workers strike to enforce living conditions they would be jailed because "the public is inconvenienced."

Trusts, monopolies and public utilities may impose unbearable burdens upon the people, but when workers are forced to their last resort to secure justice, they are to be branded as criminals by statutory law and condemned by a public opinion manufactured by those who would control the lives of the men and women of toil.

Logically, the "can't-strike" advocate finds himself defending an autocracy that would shame the Kaiser.

But the "can't-strike" advocate is not logical and he does not profess to be logical.

His creed is simple: Protect the dollar and make it grow, and to this end jail every worker who interferes with it.

The dollar can strike, but workers, No!

Agitators for "can't-strike" laws are as far removed from the concept of liberty as were Roman slave holders and the feudal lord.

It makes no difference to a worker how he is held in bondage. If he can not quit his employment, he is not a free man.

No oppressor has ever acknowledged his tyranny. In all ages he has employed sophists to conceal his guilt and justify his wrongs.

Big business today has its lackeys, as did despots of old, to ladle out their mental narcotics.

Liberty is mocked by these footboys of privilege who talk of freedom while the powerful few would make bondmen of those who toil.

THE FERRY STRIKE.

Agreement to continue the truce, which called off the ferry strike on Saturday night, was reached Monday at a conference between representatives of the railroads, ferry companies and the unions, held at the City Hall.

The Mayor of San Francisco presided, and with him were the mayors of Alameda and Berkeley.

During the conference, which lasted three hours, both parties to the dispute submitted their position under the memorandum which called off the strike.

A transcript of the proceedings was taken and the Mayor will seek legal advice to determine the proper procedure.

Both sides agreed to leave the matter in statu quo, pending the calling of another conference at an early date.

PROBE UNEMPLOYMENT.

Secretary of Labor Wilson announces that an unemployment probe in industrial centers will be made by the Department of Labor.

CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVE.

Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson Monday drew up formal charges against Policeman Draper Hand, charging departmental offenses against him for his recent confession to the Mayor setting forth supposed irregularities in the prosecution of Mooney and the bomb defendants.

Matheson submitted the charges to Chief of Police Daniel J. O'Brien and requested that the charges be properly sworn to in accordance with the regulations of the department and filed with the Police Commission.

Because of department regulations Matheson could not swear to the charges himself, but they must be sworn to by the immediate superior of the charged man. Hand is now detailed with the traffic squad and the charges will have to be sworn to by Police Lieutenant Daniel Sylvester, commander of the squad.

Matheson sets forth that by Hand's alleged expose of irregularities in the Mooney prosecution to the Mayor, and his report of the same details to the Chief of Police, that Hand is guilty of four separate departmental offenses. Matheson names as the offenses two counts of making a false report, one charge of neglect of duty, and one charge of unofficerlike conduct.

The charges as drawn up into one complaint by Matheson set forth the following:

Count one—

That on Saturday, November 13th, Policeman Draper Hand made a written report to the Chief of Police, and portions of the said report are as follows:

That early in the bomb investigation Hand, sitting in the bomb bureau one night, saw District Attorney Charles Fickert enter and say to Captain Matheson: "You had better arrest those two men." And on the following day Hand was instructed to arrest Mooney and Billings and believes they are the pair referred to by Fickert.

Charge—That said report is untrue and that said Policeman Hand is therefore guilty of violating section 3, rule 55, of regulations governing the Police Department, or making a false report.

Count Two—That portion of the report which states:

And McDonald, the witness, began to waver. I met him one day when he was on the verge of breaking down and he said that if some one didn't get him a job soon he would spill everything to Fremont Older. And I went to Lieutenant Goff and warned him that he had better arrange to get McDonald a job.

Charge—That said portion of the report is untrue and said Hand is therefore guilty of a second count of making a false report.

Count Three—

That Hand claims to have rehearsed in the automobile at the police station to prove that Frank Oxman's story of seeing a man holding a suit case on the running-board was physically possible.

Charge—That if said portion of Hand's statement is true and he failed to report this information to any member of the Police Department or to anyone connected with the prosecution or defense of the Mooney case, by failing to make such a report he is guilty of neglect of duty.

Count Four—

That Hand claims to have pointed out to the Edeau woman Mooney and Weinberg, calling them by names or otherwise, the Edeau woman never would have been able to identify the defendants.

Charge—That if said portion of Hand's report is true the defendants were not properly identified by the witnesses, and Officer Hand should not have given the witnesses any assistance, and by doing so he is guilty of unofficer-like conduct.

Chief O'Brien said Monday night that Sylvester will swear to the charges and they will be filed with the Police Commission.

THE ARMENIAN SITUATION.

The most acute situation before the present League of Nations Council is that of Armenia. At the request of the Council President Wilson has just appointed Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, as mediator between the Turk Nationalists under Kemmel Pasha and the Armenians.

During the World War the Armenians in the Russian Caucasus furnished 400,000 soldiers out of a total population of 3,500,000. These Armenian soldiers remained true to the Allied cause, even after the Russian revolution, when the Russian forces, with whom they were fighting, deserted from the Allies. These Armenian soldiers, fighting alone and with insufficient ammunition, held the rich Baku oil fields for the Allies. Von Ludendorf, in his story of the war, stated that but for the continued resistance of the Armenian forces these much needed fields would have been captured by the Central powers.

At the present time the Armenian Republic has been almost crushed between the Turk Nationalists and the Russian Soviet forces since the defeat of General Wrangel. The purpose of the present effort at mediation is to bring peace to that troubled country, and to definitely establish the boundaries of the new Armenian state.

In spite of all difficulties the relief work carried on by the Americans in the Near East Relief organization is being steadily carried forward. The workers have been assured that their humanitarian work will not be interfered with by either Soviet or Turk Nationalist forces. Most of this relief work has to do with saving the children from starvation and rescuing the thousands of captive Armenian women from the Turkish harems.

The Near East Relief is caring for about 110,000 children in 229 orphanages and is giving help in the form of food and clothing to almost half

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**Finest Work on Shirts
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Which was the First Garment in America to Bear the Union Label



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Made on the Pacific Coast

a million adult refugees until they can be returned to their homes and farms. In addition to this work the Near East Relief maintains 63 hospitals and 125 clinics, ministering to 150,000 patients monthly. They also operate industrial plants giving employment on a temporary basis to about 87,000 native workers.

All of this work is made possible by the generosity of the people of America. The relief work must be continued with greater vigor this winter, owing to the unsettled conditions brought about by the recent military activities. A recent cable from the field states: "This unforeseen wholesale emergency, amounting to a national calamity, greatly increases amount of destitution, placing heavy burdens upon our committee, calling for great increase in our budget unless we are willing to see tens of thousands of our former Allies die in exile for lack of food and clothing, which we can send if funds are provided. Nationalists promise safety to orphans,

property and refugees under protection American relief workers."

The work of the Near East Relief has been indorsed by the San Francisco Central Labor Council, and organizations and individuals are asked to render what aid they can to this worthy cause. A committee of prominent disinterested men and women in Northern California is in charge of the raising of funds. The chairman is Judge Curtis D. Wilbur of the State Supreme Court. Judge Wilbur lost a sister and her hus-

band in that stricken land, both dying of typhus while aiding in relief work.

PRESSMEN RAISE WAGES.

A large number of wage increases and improved working conditions are listed in the current issue of the American Pressman, official magazine of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. In Pittsburgh, Pa., these wage increases reached \$12 a week for platen pressmen and \$11 for cylinder pressmen.

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Retail Clerks, Shoe Clerks, Grocery Clerks, Elevator Operators, Culinary Workers, Janitors, Alteration Hands, and other crafts, have various grievances against "The Emporium," for which reason every Central Labor and Building Trades Council of the Bay Region has placed this store on the "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" list.

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During the Holiday Season and Until It Becomes Fair to Labor

LABOR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE, SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 17, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary O'Connell excused and Delegate Johnson appointed secretary pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications — Filed—From Shipwrights No. 759, and Stereotypers, enclosing donations for the Labor Publicity Committee. From Mrs. Caverly and family, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From Senator Johnson, relative to the minimum wage bill for Federal Employees. From Senator Johnson, relative to restrictions of immigration and requesting support of same. From Congressman Nolan, thanking Council for its indorsement of him for Secretary of Labor.

Referred to Executive Committee—From J. Smith, Warden of Folsom, in relation to visitors calling to see Warren Billings. From the General Christmas Day Committee, requesting a donation in order to give something useful to each service man in the hospitals. From Janitors' Union, enclosing resolutions requesting that the Union Janitorial Service Company be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Sheet Metal Workers, requesting the Council to investigate the rent gougers, and take matter up with the Senators and Assemblymen with a view of having such laws passed that will curb these outrages.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Dallas Central Labor Council, requesting members of organized labor to stay away from that city.

Requests complied with—From Near East Relief Committee, requesting Council to send a representative. The Chair appointed Delegate Hollis. From Cutters' Union No. 45, with reference to a firm in Los Angeles called the Union Manufacturing Company, and stating that said firm is a non-union concern.

Resolutions from the Benicia Chamber of Commerce, enclosing copy of resolutions adopted by the Federal Employees' Union, requesting that facilities be provided at Benicia Arsenal for the manufacture, repair and remodeling of war equipment and materials and for the storage of such equipments. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegates Price, Bowns and Everson, protesting against the recall of Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim and requesting all persons friendly to organized labor not to sign said recall petitions. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted and that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to investigate and report; carried. The Chair appointed Delegates Miller, Rosenthal, McGuire, Baker, Doyle, Bowns and Everson.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, Recall petitions are to be circulated to oust Police Judges Morris Oppenheim and John J. Sullivan; and

Whereas, This movement is inspired by and very largely backed by interests which for years have been antagonistic to organized labor and desirous of acquiring control over the judicial machinery of our Police Courts for the purpose of using it as an agency to tyrannize over organized labor during industrial disputes; and

Whereas, Judges Oppenheim and Sullivan, during their incumbency, have refused to listen to the pernicious schemes of vindictive employers and have been mindful of their sworn duty to uphold the law impartially according to established principles of justice and law by inflicting

punishment only upon legal and sufficient proofs of guilt, thus giving accused persons at all times a square deal; and

Whereas, Their powerful enemies are seeking to destroy their reputation and standing before the bar of public opinion upon no better evidence than the uncorroborated and insufficient testimony of a self-confessed and convicted felon, and are not willing to abide by the processes of the law for the ascertainment of the truth of these malicious charges; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby advises all persons affiliated with and friendly to organized labor not to sign such recall petitions, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all our power and influence to secure for the accused police judges the same square deal they have always maintained in their courts, and to that end assure them of our full and active support during this iniquitous campaign; and further

Resolved, That this resolution be given the widest publicity in the daily newspapers and in the journals maintained in the interest of organized labor.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Davis (Musicians' Union) requesting Council to protest to the Police Commission against the closing of the Winter Garden. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Executive Committee—The wage scales and agreement of Shoe Clerks and Coopers were laid over until representatives appear to explain said scales. In the matter of controversy between the Bakers' Union and the Blue Bird Bakery, your committee is of the opinion that the matter can be adjusted, wherefore the matter was laid over awaiting a report. Matters in connection with the Consumers' Co-operative League were discussed and the Secretary was instructed to make a request upon the Co-operative League to make a financial report of the concern. Recommended that the Council omit holding sessions for the next two Fridays, and that the next meeting of the Council be held on the first Friday in January. On the communication from the Warehouse and Cereal Workers, relative to its controversy with the Brewery Workers, Secretary was instructed to request both parties to appear at the next meeting of the committee. Report of committee concurred in.

Label Section—Minutes printed in Labor Clarion.

Law and Legislative Committee—Held a conference with State and Federal officials on proposed legislation for rehabilitation and vocational education of persons disabled in industry. Report concurred in as progressive.

Special Committee on Educational Conference at Sacramento—Submitted a lengthy report of the conference which, on motion, was referred to the Labor Clarion for publication.

Report of Auditing Committee—Committee re-

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Reserve and Contingent Funds
Employees' Pension Fund

\$66,840,376.95
63,352,269.17
1,000,000.00
2,488,107.78
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ported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that the Council wire to Senators Phelan and Johnson to defeat the anti-strike bill; carried.

Moved, that the Council refer the communication from the District Council of Painters to Piano-Organ Workers' Union; carried.

Moved, that the Council levy a boycott on the butcher shop of Julius Block, Taraval street, Parkside District; carried.

Receipts—\$715.72. **Expenses**—\$1887.50.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held December 15, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Brundage with all officers present except I. P. Beban and P. C. McGowan.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From Garment Cutters' Local No. 45, stating that the Union Manfg. Co. of Los Angeles were increasing their sales here because of the laxity of union men and women to demand the union label of the United Garment Workers of America; their specialty was bar and barber coats and white duck goods; their name, Union Manfg. Co., is misleading as their goods do not bear the union label; referred to the Labor Clarion. From the Painters and Decorators' Cooperative Association stating they were prepared to do all that kind of work and asked for patronage; filed. From Painters, 19, stating, in answer to letter sent, that their official undertaker claims he was using caskets from the San Francisco Casket Co.; Casket Makers take notice; filed. From Furniture Handlers No. 1, stating that they wish to withdraw from the Label Section. Moved and seconded, that Secretary send letter requesting them to remain; carried. From Painters No. 72, making the same request, but the opinion was that the letter was intended for some other organization. Moved and seconded, Secretary answer; carried.

Bills—Referred to trustees.

Reports of Unions—Cooks' Helpers report that the Silver Moon on Fifth street was unfair, also Compton's on Kearny street. Pressmen No. 24 report business fair; that their wage controversy was adjusted and they would receive retroactive pay from September 7th; that the Christmas Seals of the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis did not bear the union label; requesting a demand for the Allied Printing Trades label; that there are agents here of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. advocating the American plan of open shop. Bill Posters report all working. Boxmakers report they donated to the Labor Publicity Committee; that the California, Independent and C. Schaaf Cracker Co. used union-made boxes. Waiters report membership still increasing, that they are trying to organize the Italian waiters; request a demand for the house card. Grocery Clerks report that Mr. Sayette at the Coliseum Market on Clement street was unfair; also that the Municipal Delicatessen on Castro street, between 17th and 18th streets; that wherever a newspaper man was there is sure to be some labor trouble and union men and women should stay away. Glove Workers report 700 members out on strike in Chicago; business dull; working three days a week; that they are threatened with a 10 per cent cut in wages after the first of the year; request a demand for the union label. Hoisting Engineers reported they were agitating for the Label Section and for the label, card and button; spoke on the American plan of open shop and political action.

Trustees approve bills; same ordered paid.

Nominations—President, B. A. Brundage; vice-

president, John Coakley; secretary, Herbert Lane; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, H. E. Barker; trustees, F. E. Lively and S. W. Snyder; agitation committee, J. W. Baker, A. C. Sheahan and E. G. Buehrer; delegate to the Consumers' Co-operative League, J. Frankenstein.

Election—There being no opposition, the Secretary cast a ballot for the nominees and the President declared them elected.

New Business—Moved and seconded, that a letter be sent to D. W. Griffith of the National Biscuit Co., also to the Western representative, Mr. F. A. Brehany; carried. Moved and seconded, to send a letter to the Bulletin to have union-made products at their benefit; carried.

Receipts—Dues, \$36.00; P. C. Tax, \$10.35.

Bills—Labor Clarion, \$1.30; Bulletin, \$33.60; Call, \$33.60; Daily News, \$21.60.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 9:55 p. m., to meet Wednesday, January 5, 1921, when installation of officers will take place.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

NOTICE!

To All Local Unions and Central Bodies—Greeting: Outside if this district, we understand, that a well financed campaign is under way to induce men to come to Dallas for employment at high wages. The advertisements state that there is a shortage of men and further state that living costs are low here, rents are medium, and housing is plentiful. The result is that every train from the outside contains a majority of workers, who purchase tickets with the slight surplus of money they are able to save in other places in hopes that in Dallas and vicinity work is plentiful and conditions are ideal. It is not the purpose of this letter to place a fence around the town for personal reasons or to create a shortage to promote our welfare.

We advise you most sincerely to disregard any and all statements from this point relative to a shortage of labor and consult the local of your respective crafts before you come here.

Write to the Dallas Local of your Brotherhood before you make a decision.

Please remember that there is a surplus of labor here, and the (Open Shop), non-union shop fight is on here and has been for one year.

Rents are high and housing conditions are bad. We, at least, urge you to investigate conditions before coming this way seeking employment.

Read this letter to your unions and have this notice printed in your local paper, and post in conspicuous place.

With best wishes, we beg to remain, sincerely and fraternally yours,

DALLAS CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL.

W. S. Burchfiel, Executive Sec.

DRAFTSMEN ELECT.

The annual election of the Draftsmen's Union resulted in the election of the following officers for the ensuing term: President, C. M. Fanning; vice-president, H. B. Peterson; recording secretary, E. E. McCartney; financial secretary, J. E. Genung; treasurer, R. Bischofberger; guide, L. G. Tegmeyer; sergeant-at-arms, B. A. Baird; business manager, W. J. Wilkinson; trustees, J. D. Coons and J. J. Casey; examiners, R. S. Clark and W. C. Pidge; executive committee, J. D. Coons, C. M. Fanning, W. J. Wilkinson, J. Flynn, C. H. Hilpisch, W. C. Pidge, A. Ohlson, C. H. Stearn, F. Hyde, W. Hatman; delegates to Iron Trades Council, James Flynn, E. E. McCartney, R. Bischofberger, H. B. Peterson, L. G. Tegmeyer; delegates to Labor Council, J. J. Casey, J. F. Coughlan; delegates to Label Section, J. J. Hay.

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TOPICS OF DAY

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

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Mats., 25c to \$1; Eves., 25c to \$1.50
MATINEE DAILY PHONE DOUG. 70
SPECULATORS' TICKETS NOT HONORED

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MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONSAny Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. SPECIAL—1920.

Bulletin 117. Structure in Paleozoic bituminous coals, by Rheinhardt Thiessen. 1920. 250 pp., 160 pls. 80 cents.

Gives methods used in examining several coals under the microscope, describes the plant remains found and discusses their relation to the origin of the coals.

Bulletin 184. The manufacture of sulphuric acid in the United States, by A. E. Wells and D. E. Fogg. 1920. 216 pp., 13 pls., 36 figs. 40 cents.

A comprehensive treatise which discusses the burning of sulphur or roasting of sulphides, the purification of the sulphur gases, and the various details of the chamber and contact processes.

Owing to the expense involved in the preparation and publication of these bulletins and the limited printing funds available for the use of the Bureau of Mines, it has been necessary to place on each bulletin the price designated. Orders should not be sent to the Bureau of Mines, but should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WAREHOUSE & CEREAL WORKERS.

Election of officers for the ensuing term of Warehouse & Cereal Workers' Union, Local 38-44, I. L. A.: President, Edw. Newman; Vice-President, Wm. Brown; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Kuhn, Chris. Faulhaber; Guard, D. Tieman; Business Agent, V. Leheney, Thos. Comber; Executive Committee—V. Leheney, Nick Kramer, John Hickey, Tom Collins, J. J. Kuhn, D. Tieman, Chris Faulhaber, Sam Laughlin, Wm. Dowd, and S. O'Keefe; Trustees—C. Teasland, Tom Collins, Nick Kramer, John Hickey, Joe Lewis, Howard Dean, Sam Laughlin and S. O'Keefe; Delegates to the S. F. Labor Council—V. Leheney, Thos. Comber, Chris Faulhaber, Nick Kramer, J. J. Kuhn, John Hickey, Edw. Newman, D. Tieman, Wm. Dowd, F. E. Streeter and S. O'Keefe; Delegates to the Waterfront Federation—V. Leheney, J. J. Kuhn, Thos. Comber, Wm. Bragg, Edw. Newman and F. E. Streeter.

BAGGAGE MESSENGERS.

At the regular meeting of the Baggage Messengers' Union held December 13th in the Terminal Hotel, the following officers were elected to serve for the coming year: President, Robert Berry; Vice-President, Frank Watson; Recording Secretary, B. Lindeman; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. E. Fohl; Guide, P. T. Lonergan; Trustees, J. Adkins, E. Lindeman and J. Philips.

A new scale of wages went into effect September 15th, in which the men gained an increase of five dollars per week.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"



THE PLAGUES.

Since the signing of the armistice the State Boards of Health, with the assistance of the Federal Government, have established over 400 clinics in the cities and larger towns of the country, where free treatment is given to those infected with the venereal diseases.

These clinics have been established in accordance with the Nation-wide program to provide educational and medical facilities for controlling these diseases. Examinations of men drafted into the army showed that four-fifths of those having venereal diseases brought them from civil life. Moreover, these diseases were found to be more prevalent among the men in the army than any other contagious disease with the exception of measles and influenza. It cost the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars in money and in lost time and efficiency to send and maintain in France the cleanest army that was ever in the field.

Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the Public Health Service says that over 200,000 persons have been admitted to these clinics during the two years since the war, and that a total of 1,546,542 treatments were given in 1920 alone.

Everyone applying at a Government or State clinic is given a thorough examination, which is followed if necessary by treatments, continuing as long as the disease is in an infectious state, or until it is completely cured. Patients are given leaflets which tell them how to take care of themselves in order to keep from giving the disease to others.

Hundreds of requests for information in regard to addresses of clinics and for informative pamphlets are daily being received by the Public Health Service and the State Boards of Health. Because of the wide-spread interest in this work the Surgeon General has made public the following list of clinics:

Alameda County Public; Health Center, 3105 Grove street, Los Angeles; Children's, Boyle avenue, Los Angeles; City Venereal, First and Merced streets, Los Angeles; County Hospital Ventura avenue, Fresno; Cottage Hospital Dispensary, Fourth and Bath streets, Santa Barbara; Graves Memorial Dispensary, 737 North Broadway, Los Angeles; Municipal, 1083 Mission street, San Francisco; Pasadena Dispensary, Congress street, near Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena; Riverside City, 317, Loring Building, Riverside; San Jose, Good Cheer Club, Porter Building, San Jose; San Bernardino County, 459 Court street, San Bernardino; Stanford University Free C., Sacramento and Webster, San Francisco; Stockton City, Mail Building, Stockton; Venereal, C and Front streets, San Diego; White Memorial and Boyle Avenue Dispensary, 304 Boyle avenue, Los Angeles.

NON-UNIONISTS STRIKE.

Non-union barbers employed in a large shop in San Antonio, Tex., are on strike for a living wage. They have been pelted and jolted by every cheap wage advocate, but the barbers find that this is a poor substitute for the necessities of life.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Pasko Zalles of the riggers and stevedores, C. B. Weber of the carpenters, Charles G. Steinbring of the chauffeurs, Henry C. Martin of the locomotive engineers.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Considering the numerous and varied attractions incident to the holiday season, the December meeting of Typographical Union last Sunday was well attended and the keen interest of the membership in the progress of the organization again manifested. The secretary's membership statement for the month November 21st to December 18th showed that, while there had been somewhat of an exodus of members during that period, many of whom went to Sacramento, the number of traveling cards deposited almost offset the number withdrawn, the total of the former being 44 as against 45 for the latter, leaving the numerical strength of the union 1257 on December 18th. Applications for membership in the union were received from Josef V. Bodescu, Peter Elias, Hector J. Ferroggiaro and George McLaren, and referred to the membership committee. Charles C. Bennett, Charles C. Emerson, Reuben A. Greenwell, Isadore Levy, Nick Muntanos, James C. McCroden, Alexander S. McElhinney (journeymen), and Robert A. Grabhorn (apprentice) received the obligation. The union purchased a block of Christmas Seals from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association to aid that organization in its crusade against the "white plague." Dr. Loyal L. Wirt, war correspondent of the Boston Herald, Red Cross commissioner to Europe and director of the United States Relief Expedition to the Near East, addressed the meeting. Dr. Wirt defined the purposes and efforts of the organization known as the Near East Relief, and made an eloquent appeal for support of that body in its endeavor to relieve the distress of the inhabitants of that part of the world designated as the Near East, especially the starving women and children of Armenia. According to Dr. Wirt, it costs 17 cents a day to furnish sustenance to each child in the care of the humanitarian organization he represents. The union donated an amount sufficient to care for a child for one year. The executive committee was instructed to devise ways and means to give publicity to the aims of the Near East Relief and to receive subscriptions from the membership. The secretary-treasurer of the union will act as custodian of the money so collected. The union also made a donation to the General Christmas Day Committee, which was soliciting funds with which to provide Christmas gifts to service men confined in various hospitals in the bay region because of sickness contracted or injuries received in the late war. A resolution introduced by H. R. Calhan was adopted. The resolution requests the co-operation of the San Francisco Labor Council in the efforts being made by patrons of the Municipal Railway residing in the vicinity of Castro street portal of the Twin Peaks tunnel to obtain a waiting station with proper shelter at that point. M. J. McDonnell of the Examiner chapel was elected

to fill the vacancy on the executive committee caused by the resignation of Benjamin Schonhoff, who has severed his membership in No. 21 and removed to Fresno. The president was instructed to appoint a committee of three members, whose duty it will be to devise ways and means to conduct a campaign to insure the successful inauguration of the forty-four hour week May 1, 1921.

If "pep" and enthusiasm mean anything, the Leighton Press is going to "step out" and give her dust to many large competitors. Its business is growing so fast it is like the small boy's shoes, "outgrown before they can be replaced." Already the firm has been obliged to lease another floor of the large building it occupies, for its force of workers has been trebled since May 20th of this year. The composing room has new cabinets built to hold 300 cases in all. More than 2000 pounds of modern type, two platens and a Miller feeder have been installed, and another linotype added to the composing room, making a good equipment for a "youngster." The pressroom and bindery have also come in for their share of new equipment. Efficiency is the middle name of the Leighton Press, since all departments are striving for the highest point. Another thing that counts is the team work of a bunch of good fellows who pull together. One of the Mergenthaler machines has been leased to the publisher of the Daily Automotive News. Lee Holman continues in charge of the composition of this paper. He is a member of the Leighton Press chapel. The Mission World, a new weekly produced by the Leighton Press, sprung into existence last week. It is being published in the interests of the Mission district. The editor is C. C. Emerson, a member of No. 21. With the numerous publications and the growing volume of commercial printing, work in the Leighton Press is sufficient to keep its mechanical staff out of mischief, and Frank Seward, the "super," finds relief from the strain by occasionally "passing the buck" to the "M. O." Members of the chapel in the Leighton Press, which is a co-operative concern, wish all the members of No. 21 a Merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lee announce the arrival of a son at their home on December 15th. The happy mother and proud "daddy" are a bit puzzled as to whom they should thank—Dr. Stork or Santa Claus. Mr. Lee, who is a popular job compositor, is receiving the felicitations of his friends.

The president of Dayton (Ohio) Typographical Union has been authorized to appoint a committee to look into the feasibility of the International Typographical Union establishing a national bank. If the suggestion looks good and the executive council evinces a friendly interest, it is possible the matter may go to the referendum. The International Typographical Union has something like \$600,000 on deposit in Indianapolis banks, with about \$1,500,000 in gilt-edge bonds. It is the contention that a national bank with \$1,000,000 capitalization can be estab-

lished and still leave more than \$1,000,000 in the treasury of the union.

President-elect Warren G. Harding is an honorary life member of Marion Typographical Union No. 675. He was voted to membership recently at a meeting of that local.

"Merry Christmas! Happy New Year!"

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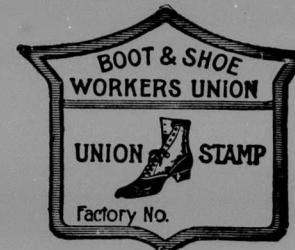


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
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Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
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Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

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MEN'S WOOL GLASTENBURY OR WINSTED
SHIRT AND DRAWERS, GRAY, FALL WEIGHT
The Regular \$2.50 Garment, Our Special per Garment

\$1.98

FAIR FIRMS.

San Francisco, Cal., December 15, 1920.
Local Union No. 15, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, International Union, here-with extend their sincere thanks for generous consideration of the "new wage scale" and working agreement to the following firms: Byron Mauzy, Kohler & Chase, Baldwin Piano Co., Heine Piano Co., Hauschildt Music Co., P. Bacigalupi, Irvine Music Co., Benj. Curtaz, Wiley B. Allen, G. W. Leathurby.

We most cheerfully recommend these firms to the patronage of organized labor and its friends. It is the earnest hope of Local No. 15 that these harmonious relations will continue indefinitely. We beg to assure you that should conditions or occasion arise we will deem it a pleasant duty to confer with your representatives in order that our members shall contribute to the kindliest of feelings between employee and employer.

Thanking you again, we beg to remain,
Sincerely yours,

PIANO, ORGAN & MUSICAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 15.
F. U. Jones, President; Jas. F. Kelly, Secretary.

WATCH PURCHASES.

Oakland, December 11, 1920.

Mr. G. J. Plato, Secretary-Treasurer, Label Section, San Francisco.

Dear Sir and Brother: At the last meeting of Local Union No. 45, U. G. W. of A., I was instructed to call your attention to the heavy inroads a non-union concern, the "Union Manfg. Co." of Los Angeles, is making in our local trade and manufacturing.

Especially in bar and barber coats and all white duck goods, the name of "Union Manfg. Co." seems to be a misleader to our union men. The union label is not on the garments. Will you kindly assist us in decreasing the sales of this particular concern and thereby giving our own union men and women a chance for some additional work.

Times in our trade are so that they need every bit of union money that is paid for non-union products.

Fraternally yours,

R. CORPE,
Secretary, L. U. No. 45, U. G. W. of A.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing?

**Union Men
and Women****PATRONIZE
UNION
STORES**

and Buy

**UNION-MADE
PRODUCTS**

When Buying Holiday
Presents

Label Section

San Francisco Labor Council

ORPHEUM.

Emily Ann Wellman will play "The Actor's Wife" at the Orpheum next week on the special Happy New Year show. She will be supported by Richard Gordon and Company. The piece is an intense bit of drama, novelly staged, utilizing Miss Wellman's creations in staging and new lighting. The offering is described as a theatrical storm in ten dramatic flashes. A large company of players will appear in the cast. Owen McGivney will present "Bill Sikes," a quick change dramatic episode from Dickens, in which he will enact six roles. McGivney leaves the stage as Fagin, the villainous trainer and receiver of thieves, and an instant later returns as the girl who loves Bill Sikes—and so on throughout the performance. Oscar Loraine, "the violin nuttist," returns to San Francisco after an absence of more than a year to be one of the attractions on the coming bill. The sensation which he originally caused when he began accompanying his violin playing with a monologue, has grown in intensity, until his performance has become a vaudeville event. Harry Anger and Netta Packer will offer a character dialogue described as a combination of wit, wisdom and humor. This team is known as "Two Fifth Avenue Types," and the musical comedy skit which is their vehicle is called "Don't Push." Phil Roy and Roy Arthur, in "A Chinese Restaurant," will stage a china breaking contest. Roy is an exceedingly dexterous juggler and his associate, Arthur, is as awkward as his partner is nimble. Lillian Price and Bud Bernie, in "Tunes and Laugh Fashions of 1920," will bring a combination of songs, fun and music. Their assortment of patter is decidedly up-to-date. Miss Price stands very high in the younger set of players and her associate is a pianist of unusual ability. Lillian's Comedy Pets, seven small dogs, will delight with their repertoire of clever tricks. Florenz Ames and Adelaide Winthrop will remain another week with their fantastic thumbnail revue, "Alice in Blunderland."

TO CONTROL UNIONS.

The joint committee on coal for New York City believes that a solution of the coal shortage is incorporation of trade unions and make a strike vote a criminal offense unless it is supervised by public officials. The committee is composed of business men. It is suggested that there has been some profiteering by middlemen and brokers, but workers received the major portion of the blame for present conditions.

These business men make the usual attempt at fairness by classifying lockouts with strikes. They recommend:

"That state legislation be enacted for incorporation of labor unions and trade organizations and that strikes or lockouts, unless by a majority vote of the organizations, either labor unions or business, and taken by secret ballot under the supervision of local officials, be declared felonies.

"That before such ballot be taken two weeks' proper legal notice be given the members of such organizations and the public generally."

It will be noticed that the business men make no reference to individual coal companies, who are given a free hand to lock out their employees for any reason they see fit.

The committee was told by John F. Birmingham, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, that the reason for high prices is because coal passes through the hands of several wholesalers before reaching the consumer, each wholesaler exacting a profit, though never having actual physical possession of same.

While the committee favored drastic action against the workers its attitude toward dealers was most considerate. It recommended that the Anthracite Producers' Association "be requested" to direct its members to sell coal only to regularly established dealers or distributors.

EXTENDS GREETINGS.

By **Samuel Gompers**,

President, American Federation of Labor.
The American Federation of Labor sends Christmas greetings to the working people of America.

There is much that calls for an expression of gratitude at this time as we approach the coming of another year, and there is much that causes thoughtful men and women to be apprehensive.

The labor movement must not and cannot deceive itself. It must face the facts and fight its fight in the light of conditions as they are.

Numbers of employers, out of harmony with the great dominant thought of our time, blind to the lessons not only of the immediate past but to that which is transpiring in all other countries, bent only upon greed and willing to encompass destruction to gain profits are placing obstacles in the road to progress.

Extreme reactionary joins hands, in effect, with extreme radical, to make more difficult the constructive work of the trade-union movement, the greatest agency for progress in our Republic.

The American Federation of Labor sends a Christmas greeting in which it pledges itself to the fight to maintain that struggle for humanity and for the betterment of humanity, so fitting at this season.

Let all have courage to fight wrong and intolerance and tyranny. Let the ranks be close and firm. Let the might of right and justice stand solidly against the aggressive efforts of unfreedom and destruction.

The right will triumph only if those who believe in the right will assert their belief. Working men and women, unite for justice and progress.

BOILERMAKERS' ELECTION.

The election held by the Boilermakers' Union in the Labor Temple last Saturday resulted in the election of M. J. McGuire as business agent for the eleventh consecutive time, he receiving more votes than his three opponents combined. The complete result was as follows: President, Joseph Lynch; vice-president, William McNamara; recording secretary, W. A. Sloan; financial secretary-treasurer, Thomas Sheehan; business agent, M. J. McGuire; inspector, John Coll; trustees, W. Anderson, Patrick O'Halloran, S. O'Sullivan, F. Powers; executive board, Charles E. Clark, T. Culligan, J. T. Dugan, Patrick Fitzgerald, Jack Kane, F. Kennedy, J. Mack, Charles McFadden, M. J. McGuire, Patrick O'Halloran, Thomas Sheehan, Charles Westfall; delegates to Labor Council, J. T. Dugan, T. Dulleghan, Jerry Hannigan, Jack Kane, Charles McFadden, M. J. McGuire, William McNamara, S. O'Sullivan, Thomas Sheehan, W. A. Sloan.

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